

ORACLE®

Better Information at Lower Cost: IT Consolidation

Nebraska Digital Government Summit

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**GM, Partner Technology Center
Oracle Government, Healthcare & Education**

Questions:



- How can we reduce costs?
- How can we make our systems more available?
- How can we make our data more secure?
- How can we make better use of our data
- How can we establish a more flexible environment?

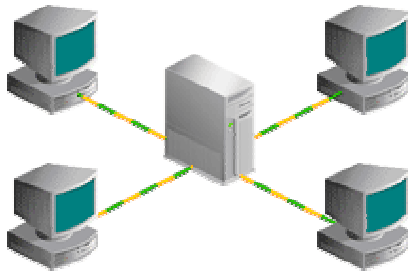
Answers:



- Consolidate and Integrate your infrastructure
- Standardized on commodity hardware and Linux
- Outsourcing hardware/software management
- Leverage a Grid

Building Blocks:

Consolidate and Integrate Your
Infrastructure

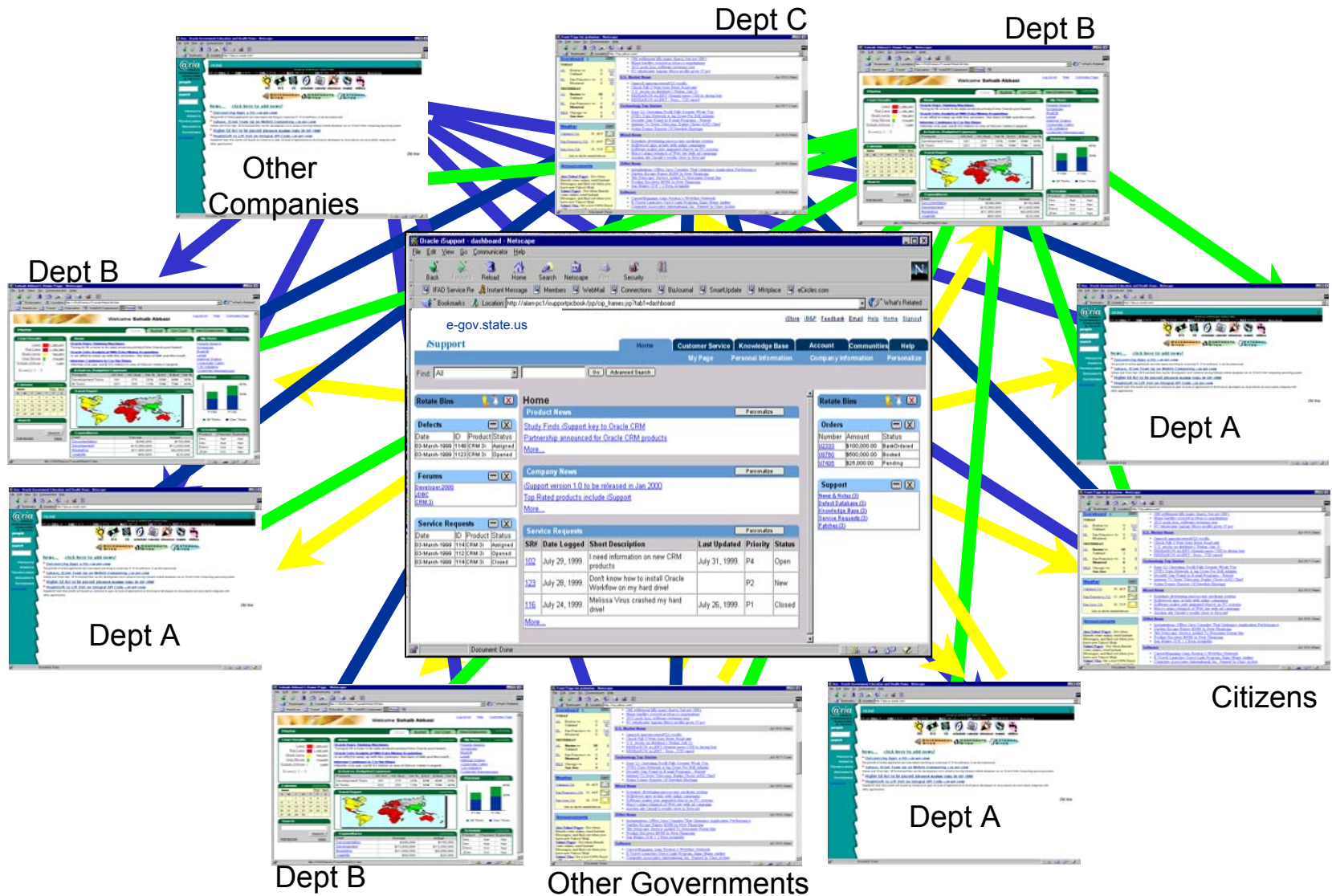


Consolidate and Integrate



- Dramatically reduces costs
 - Oracle Corp saw \$250m savings consolidating 50 DC
- Provide higher system availability
 - Fewer professionally managed servers
- Provide a more secure platform
 - Policy and data managed centrally
- Provide better data
 - Daily business intelligence, books close in days versus weeks
- Provide more flexibility
 - New interfaces (wireless, Voice) and processes (workflows, reports) added centrally
 - US DOT brings TSA finance system on-line in 6 weeks

How Architecture Happens



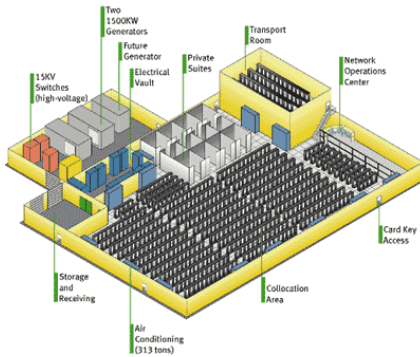
What is information architecture?

- Consolidation and Architecture means different things to different people and is often relative to your role
- Discrete funding, has dictated discrete or vertical architectures, but enterprise architectures require horizontal integration

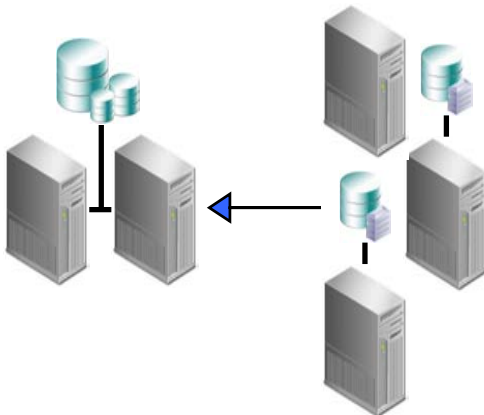
If you are a...	Then you probably think architecture is...
Database Administrator	Data Design
Analyst	Data Flow Diagram
Network Administrator	Network Architecture
Planner	Functional Flow Diagram

What does consolidation/Integration mean?

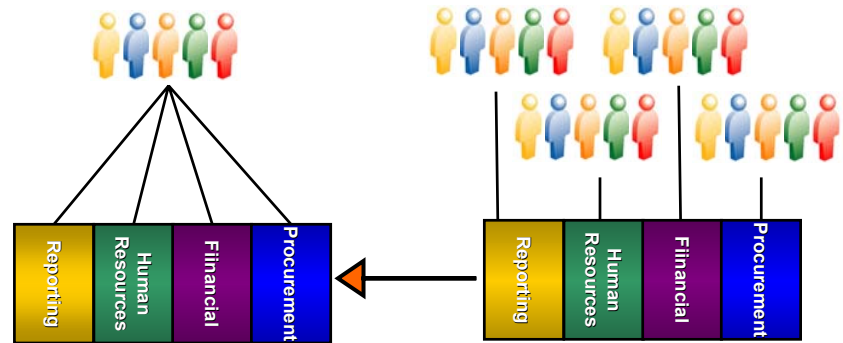
1. Consolidate departmental servers into a professionally managed environment



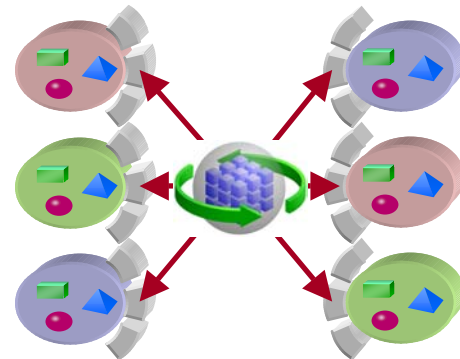
2. Building data warehouses/marts



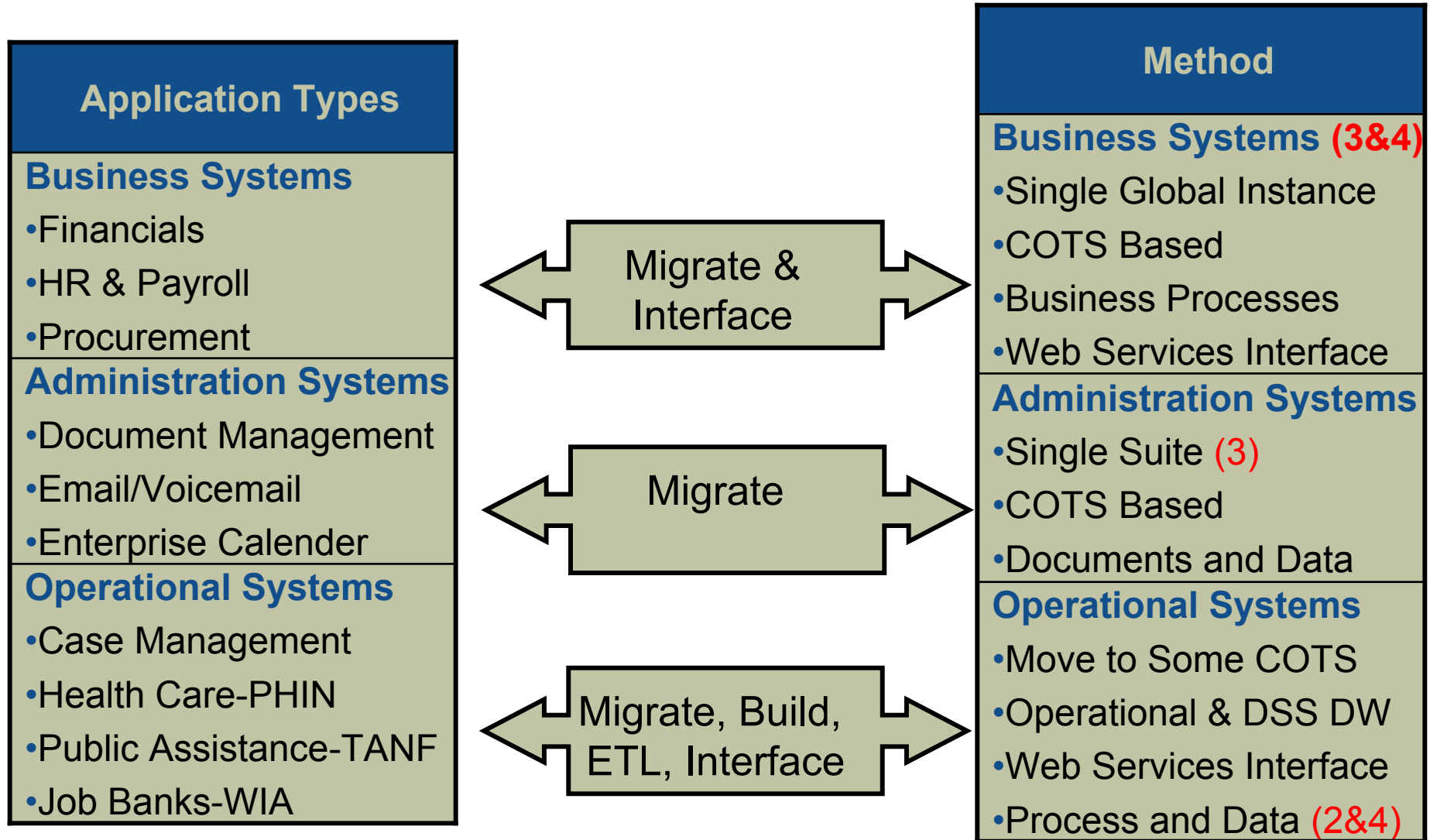
3. Consolidate multiple data models into one, common data model



4. Consolidate multiple applications into a web service based infrastructure

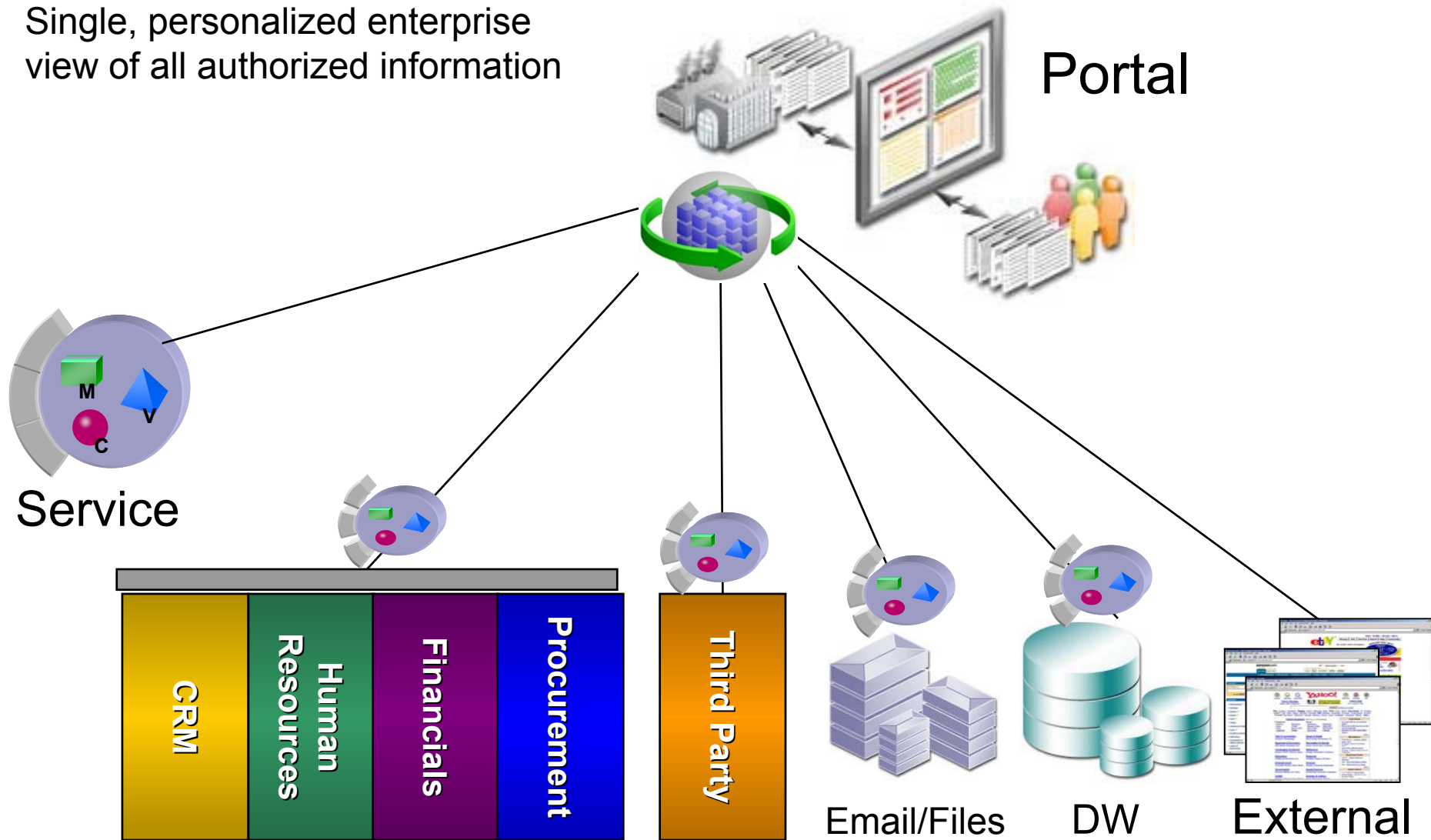


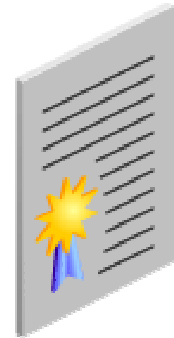
Not all applications handled the same way!



Hybrid Architecture

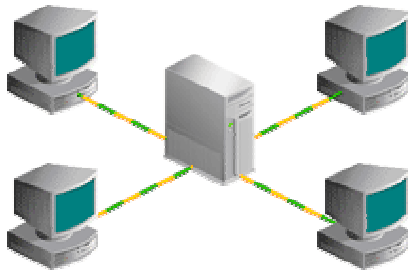
Single, personalized enterprise
view of all authorized information



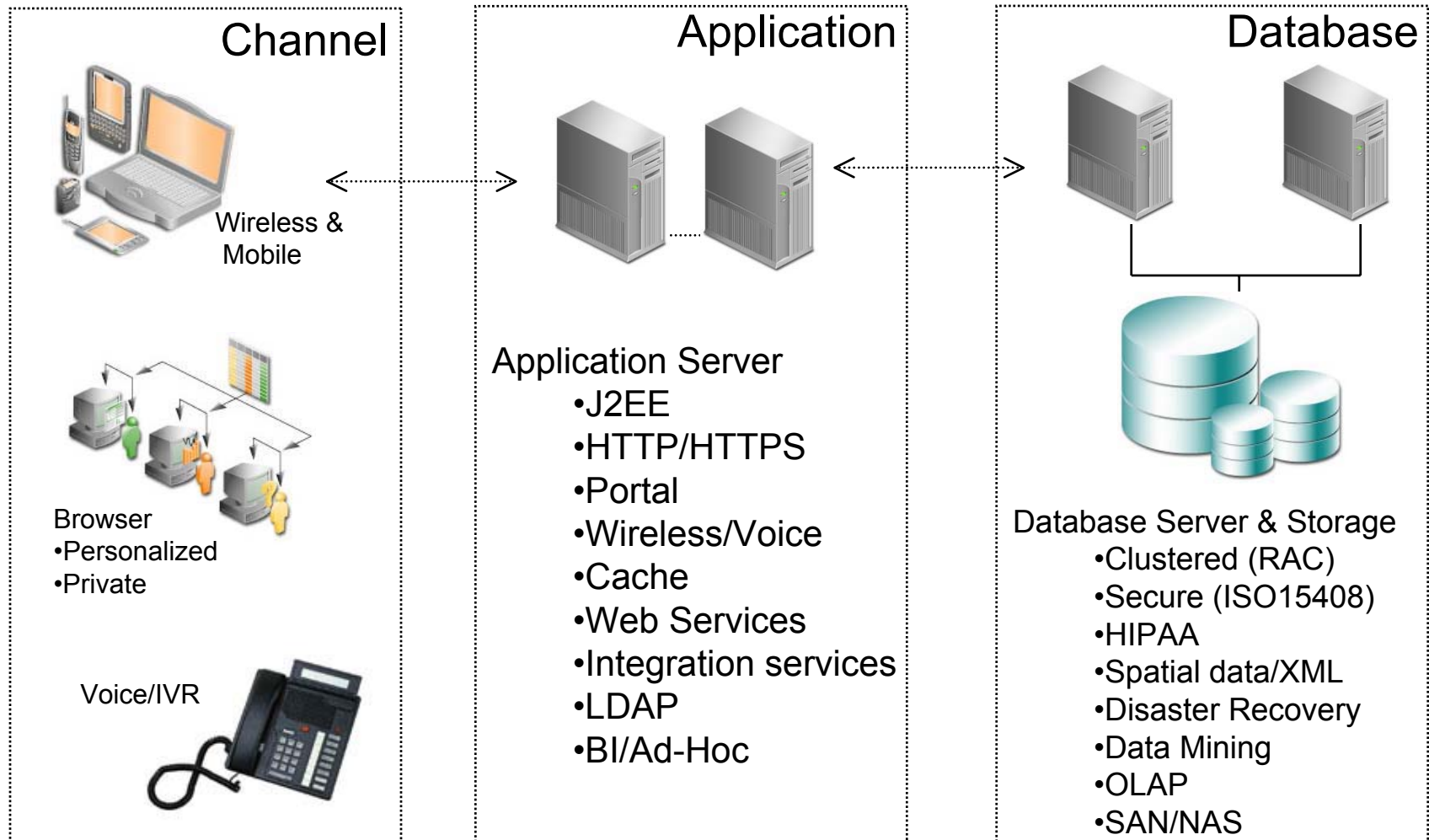


Requirement:

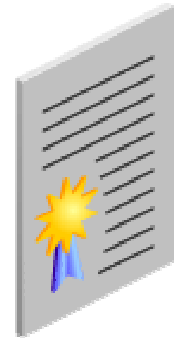
Establish a secure, standards based infrastructure!



Establishing a technology platform



Standards Based

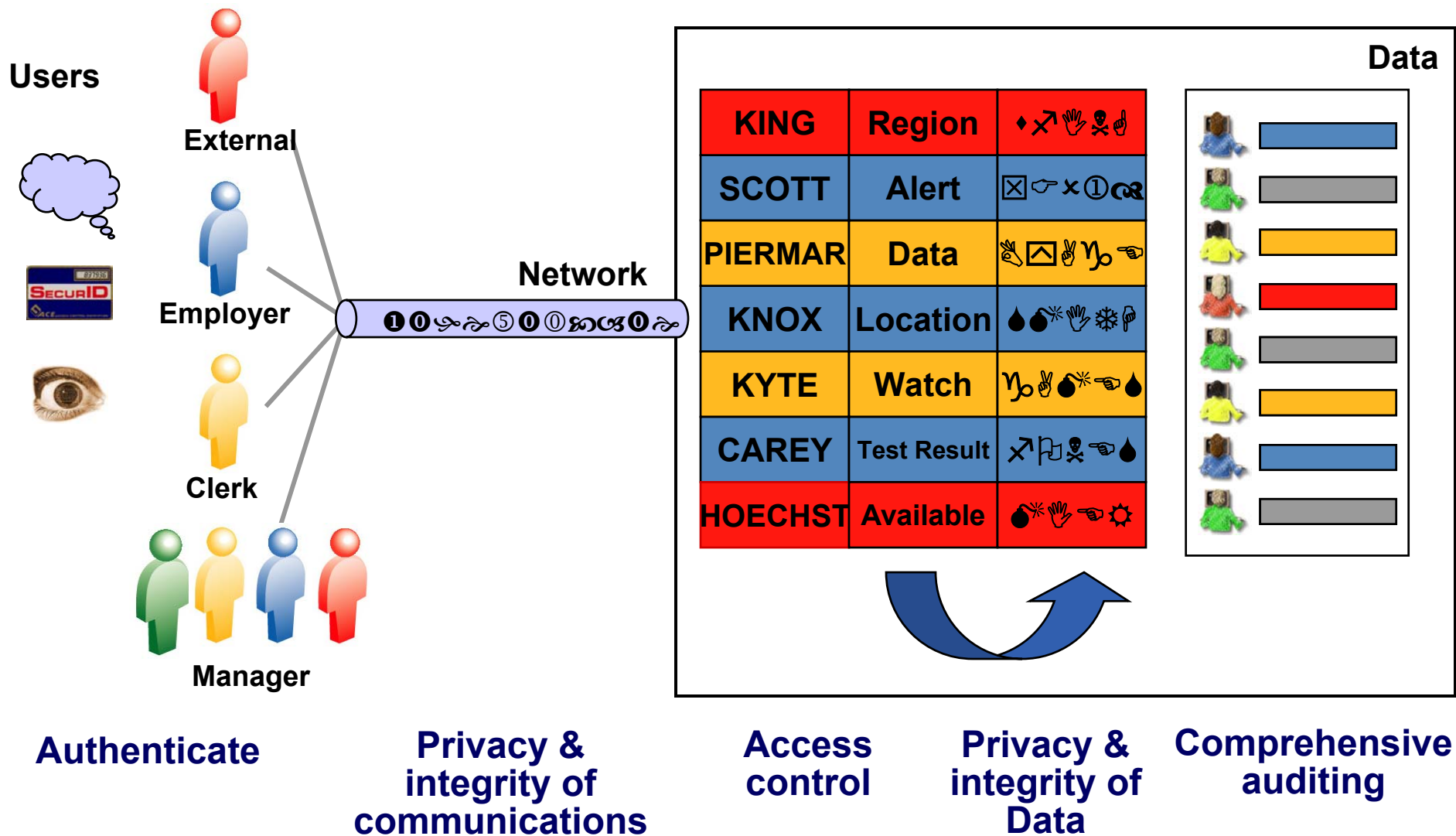


Requirement:

Information Assurance



Information Assurance: Security

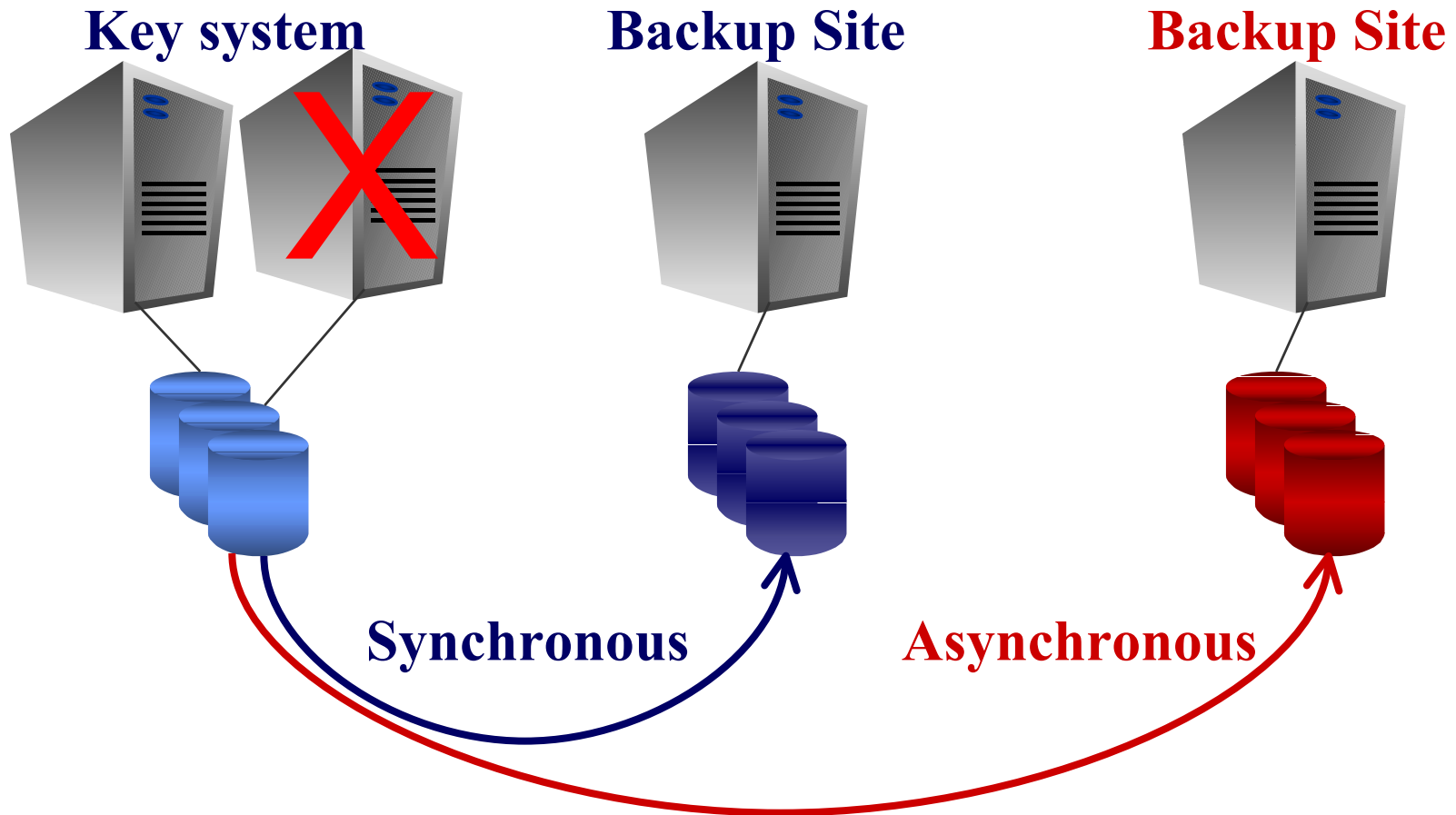


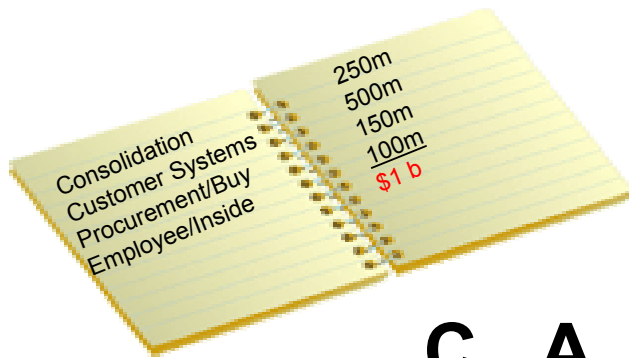
Independent Security Evaluations

Security Criteria	Oracle
TCSEC, Level B1	1
TCSEC, Level C2	1
ITSEC, levels E3/F-C2	3
ITSEC, levels E3/F-B1	3
Common Criteria, ISO 15408	4
Russian Criteria, levels III, IV	2
FIPS 140-1, level 2	1
TOTAL	15

NSTISSP—Policy # 11

Information Assurance: High Availability

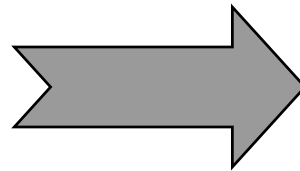




C A S E S T U D Y

Oracle Consolidation

- Consolidation
- Integration
- Shared Services
- Self Service
- e-Business Suite



Oracle
Saves \$250m by
Consolidating IT!
(and Billion \$ as
an e-Business)

The Oracle Corporation Consolidation

Application Types

Business Systems

- HR Systems 100 to 3ish (5)
- Accounting Systems 60 to 2 (5)
- Procurement systems multiple manual to automated (6)

Administration Systems

- Consolidating Data Centers 50 to 2 (1)
- Email Servers (1)
 - 97 to 2 w/fail over on HP Clusters and Oracle RAC
- Portals (via portlets) using Oracle Portal (2)
 - My.oracle.com for 40,000 users
- File Servers (3)
 - Thousands to 2 w/Oracle Internet File System (37k users)
- Voice Mail (10k users to date)

Operational Systems

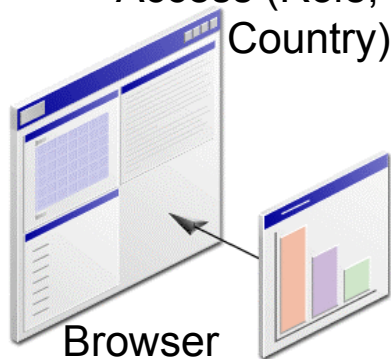
- Sales Systems 100 to 1 (4)
- Customer support systems (9)
- Demonstration and Test systems (7)
- Knowledge management systems - by country to 1 (8)

Oracle Corporate Architecture



Wireless

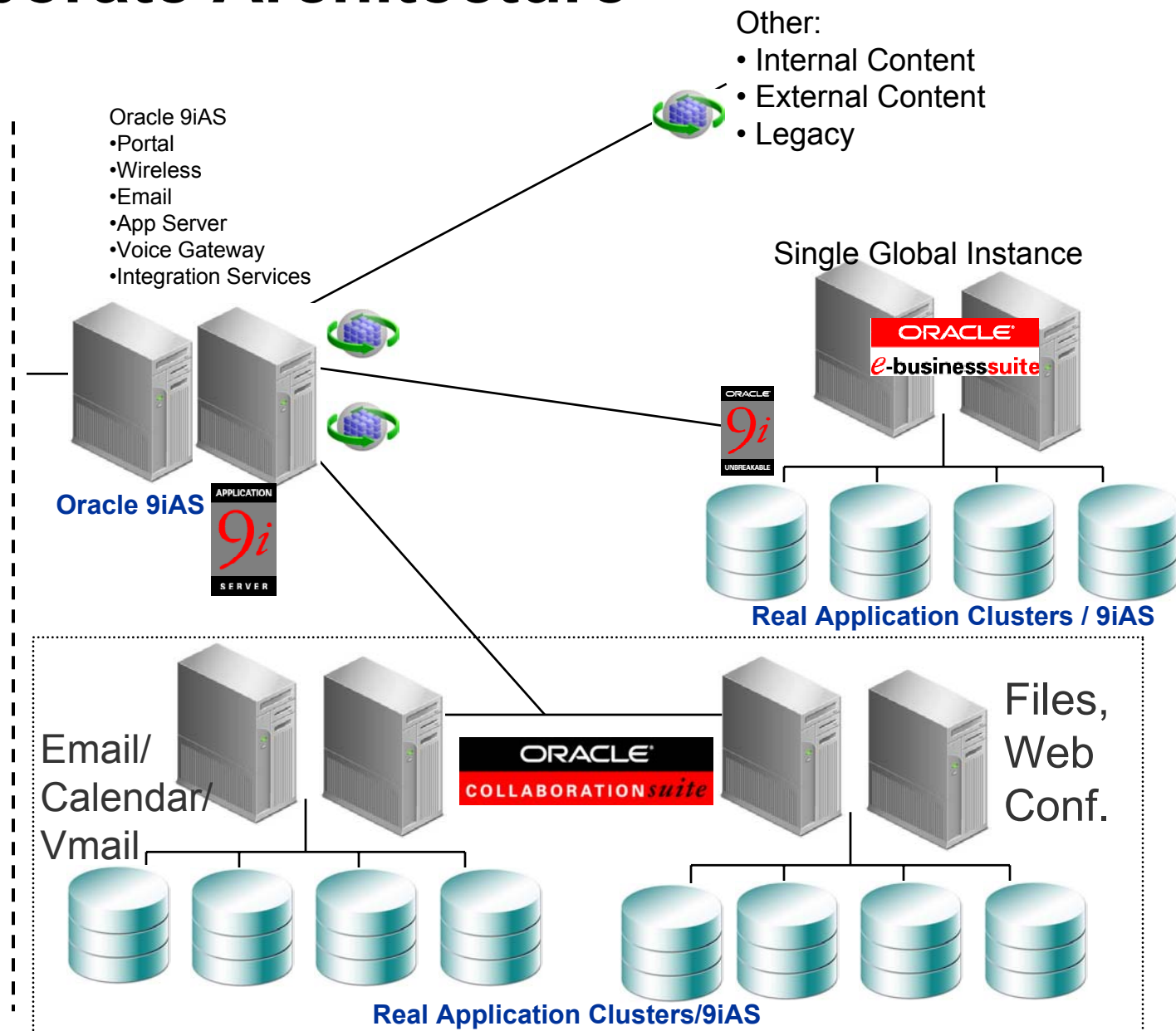
Personalized
Access (Role,
Country)



Browser
Single Sign on

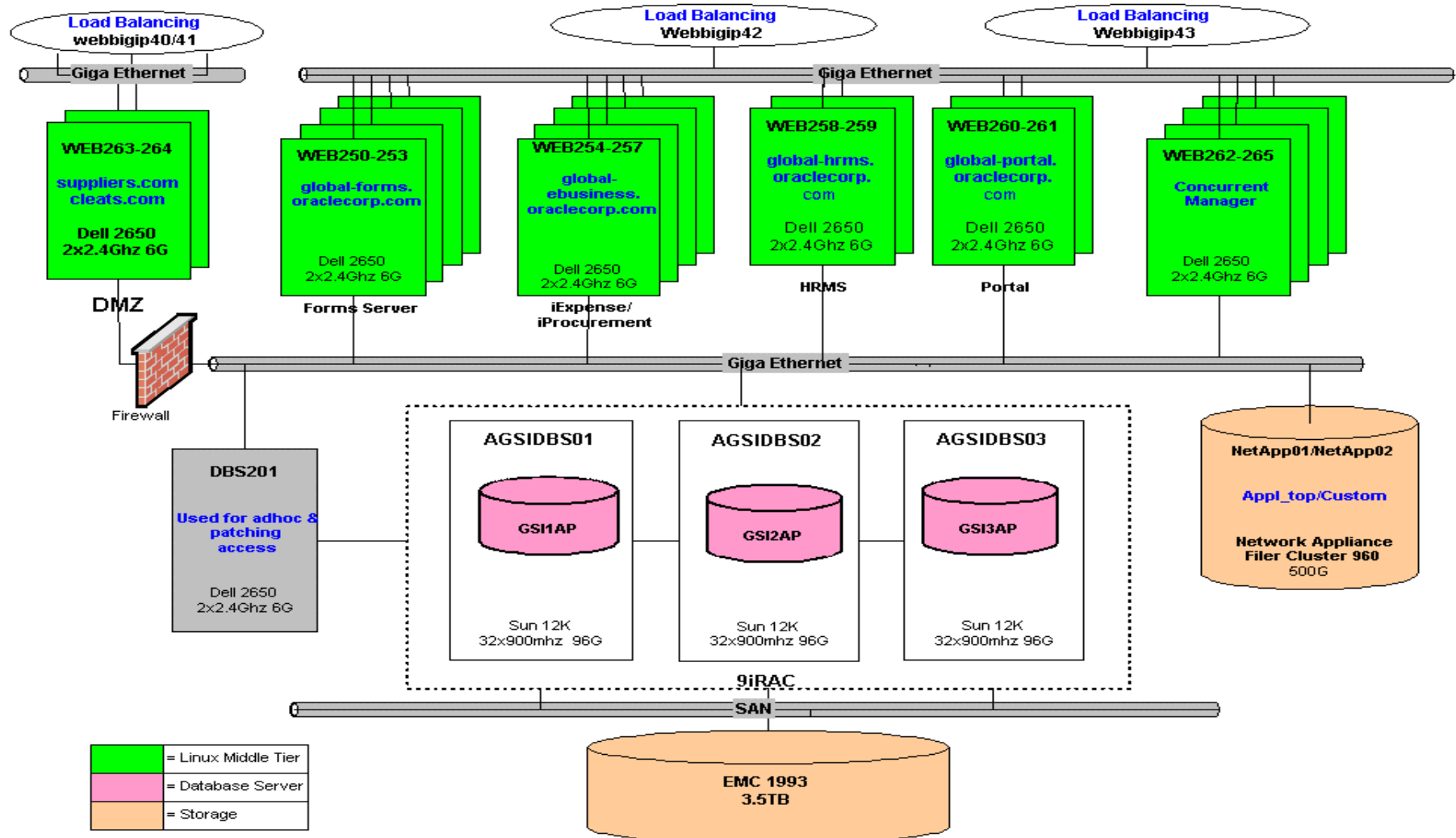


Voice/IVR



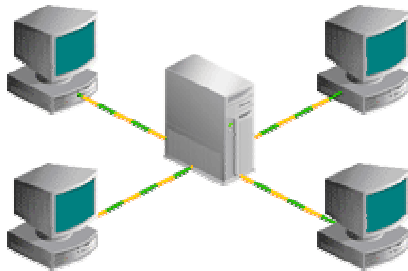
Oracle's Production Implementation

GSI Production Hardware Architecture - Austin Data Center



Building Blocks:

Commodity Hardware & Linux



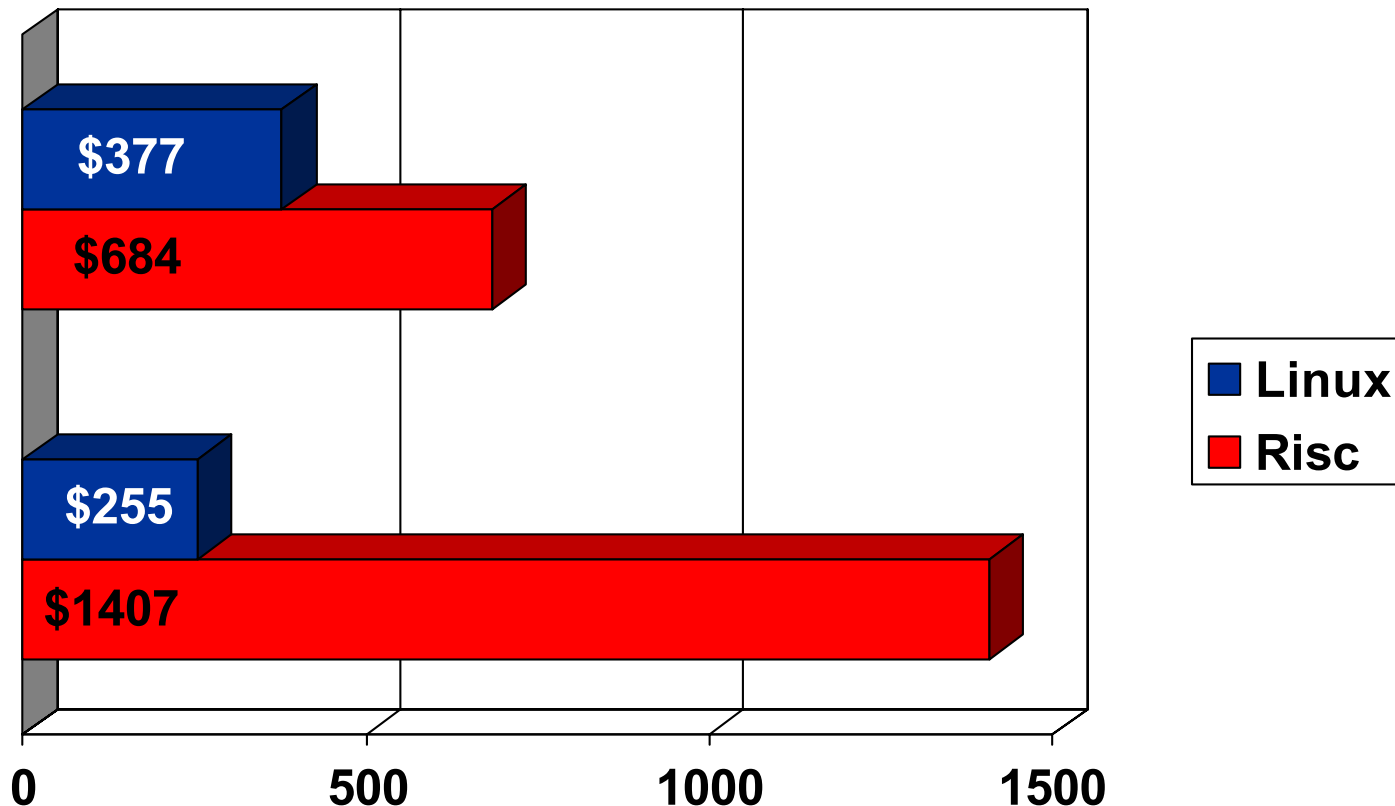
**“We’ll be running
our whole business
on Linux.”**

-Oracle Chairman and CEO

Larry Ellison

Linux Lowers Total Cost of Ownership

45%-80% lower TCO over RISC/UNIX



Source: IDC Research for Red Hat 2001 US dollars per user, per year, based on 1,000 users

Clustering Allows Packs of Small Machines to Act Like a Single Big Machine

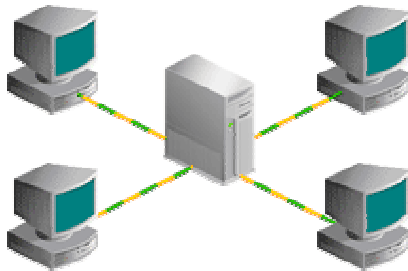
Revolutionizes Enterprise Linux Economics

# of Nodes	Server Hardware	# CPUs	Price
2x	IBM zSeries z900: 2064-116 (16 CPUs @ ~750MHz, 64GB)	32	\$14.8M
8x	IBM zSeries z800: 2066-004 (4 CPUs @ ~600MHz, 16Gb)	32	\$3.6M
8x	Dell PowerEdge 6650 (4 CPUs @ 1.6GHz, 16GB)	32	\$364K

Low Cost Computing, Enterprise Class Reliability

Building Blocks:

Outsourced Computing



Cost of Managing Any Software

License Fees are only the Tip of the Iceberg...

Application Suite Cost

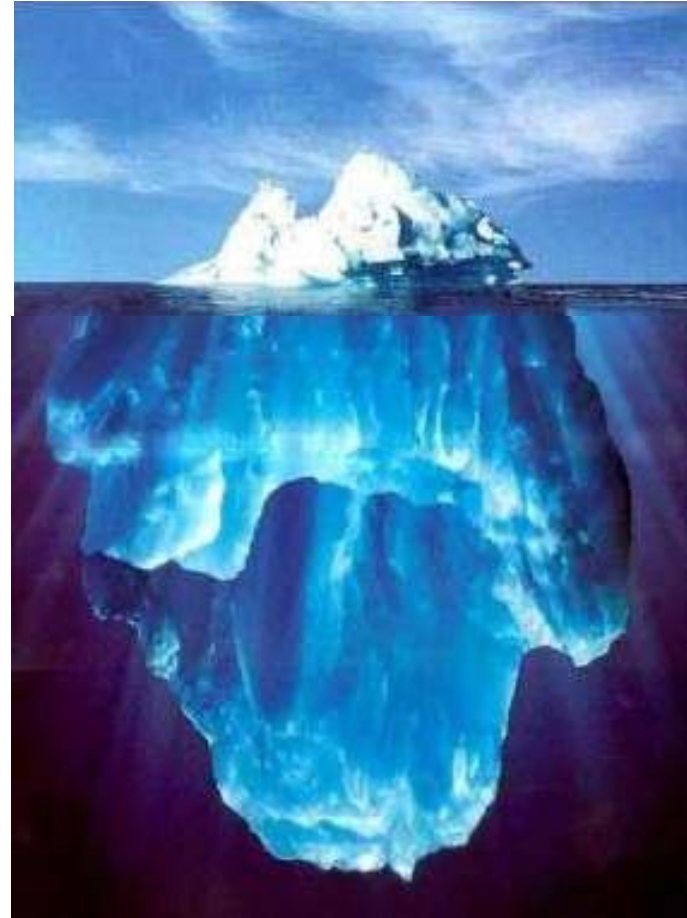
\$500k one time

Management Cost

**4x Purchase Price
PER YEAR**

\$2M per year

\$8M over 5 years



Why, When I Can Do It Myself?

Value Proposition

- Focus on your Core Mission, not on Managing Software
 - Opportunity Costs are Tremendous
 - Budget Pressure for IT maintenance
- Better Service – Software Management
 - Public Sector, Educational, and Healthcare Institutions are spending 3-4 times the license costs supporting their software...often times, with little or no ROI or performance benefits.
- Better support, faster support resolution times, fewer product issues
- Low, Predictable, Monthly cost

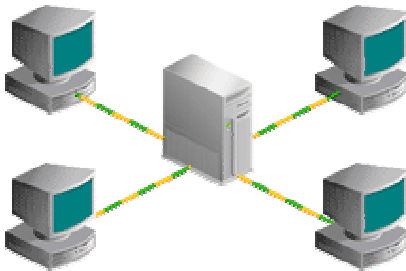
Large Eastern State - Cost Savings

- Current Environment:
 - 59,000 Users; 91 Agencies
 - 278 Email Servers (that we know of)
 - Over 1000 file servers
- Migrate users to Outsourced Collaboration Suite
 - Email, File Sharing and Calendar only
 - Centralized in Austin Texas
 - Migration Cost included in the study
- Financed over five years to reduce initial cash outlay

Year	Projected Savings
1	5 Million
2	12 Million
3	15 Million
4 thru 5	18 Million

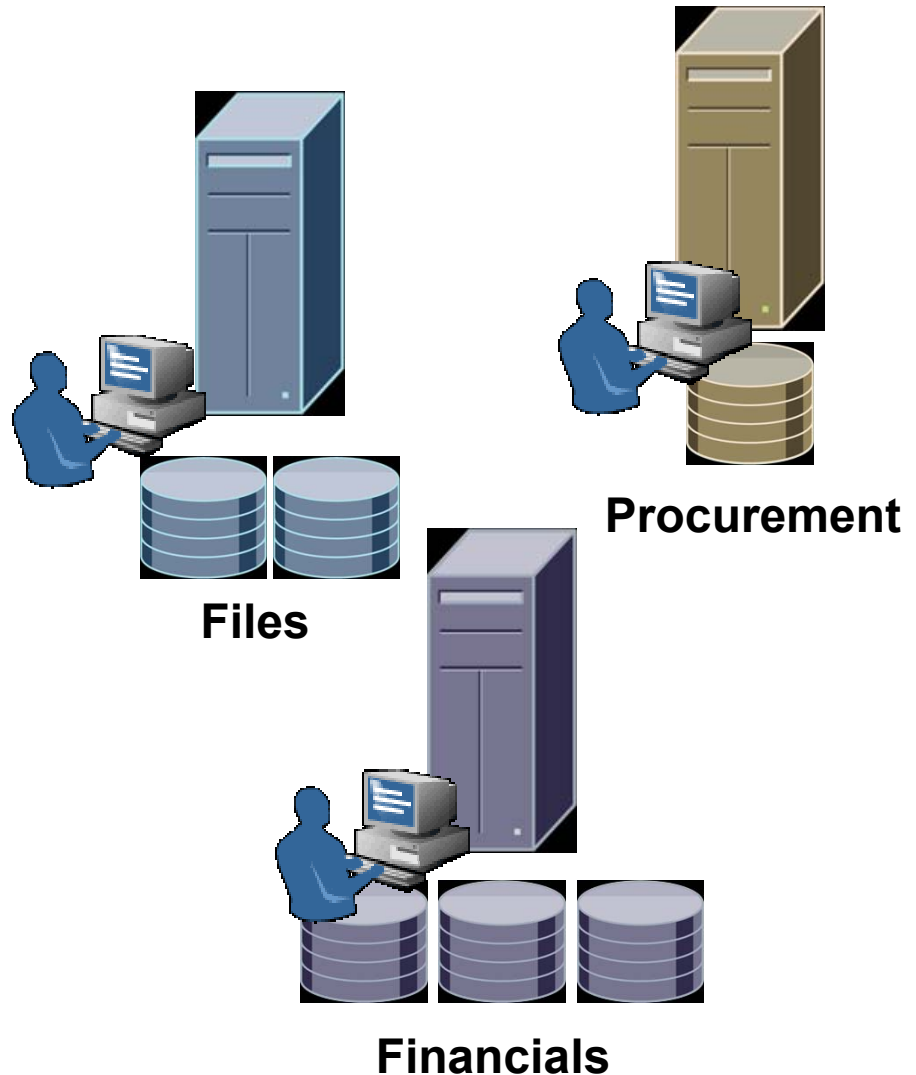
Building Blocks:

Grid Computing



Problem: Islands of Computation

- Limited scalability, no resource sharing
- Must be configured for peak loads
- Single point of failure
- Slow to adjust to business needs



Grid Computing Eliminates Islands of Computation

Coordinated use of many small servers acting as one large computer.

IT Problem

High h/w & s/w costs

Separate servers

Configured for peak

Single point of failure

Hard to change

Difficult to manage



Grid Solution

Low cost components

Shared servers

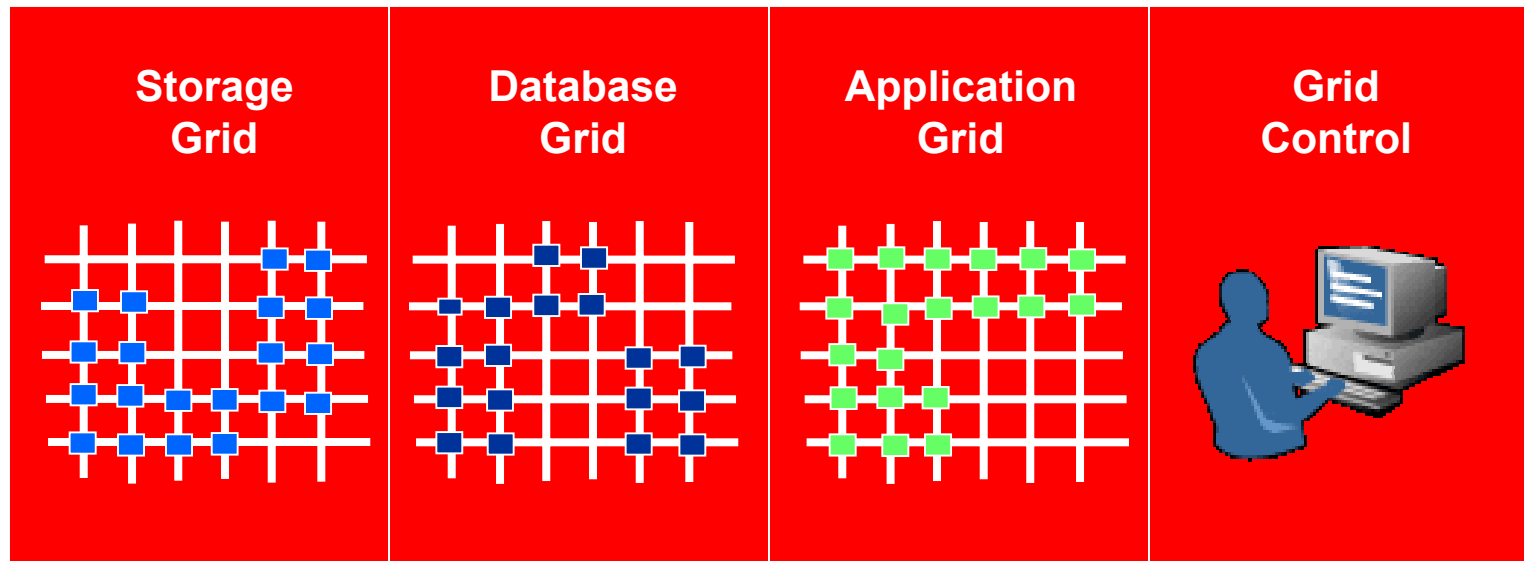
Capacity on demand

Fault tolerant

Flexible

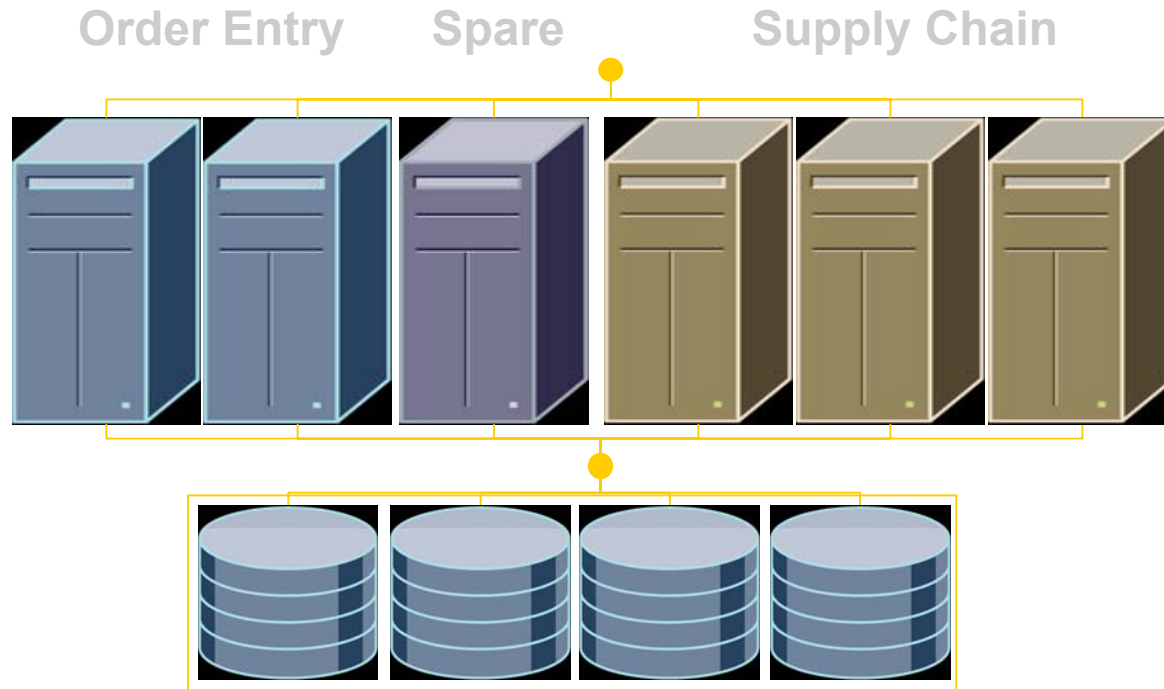
Unified management

Grid Computing



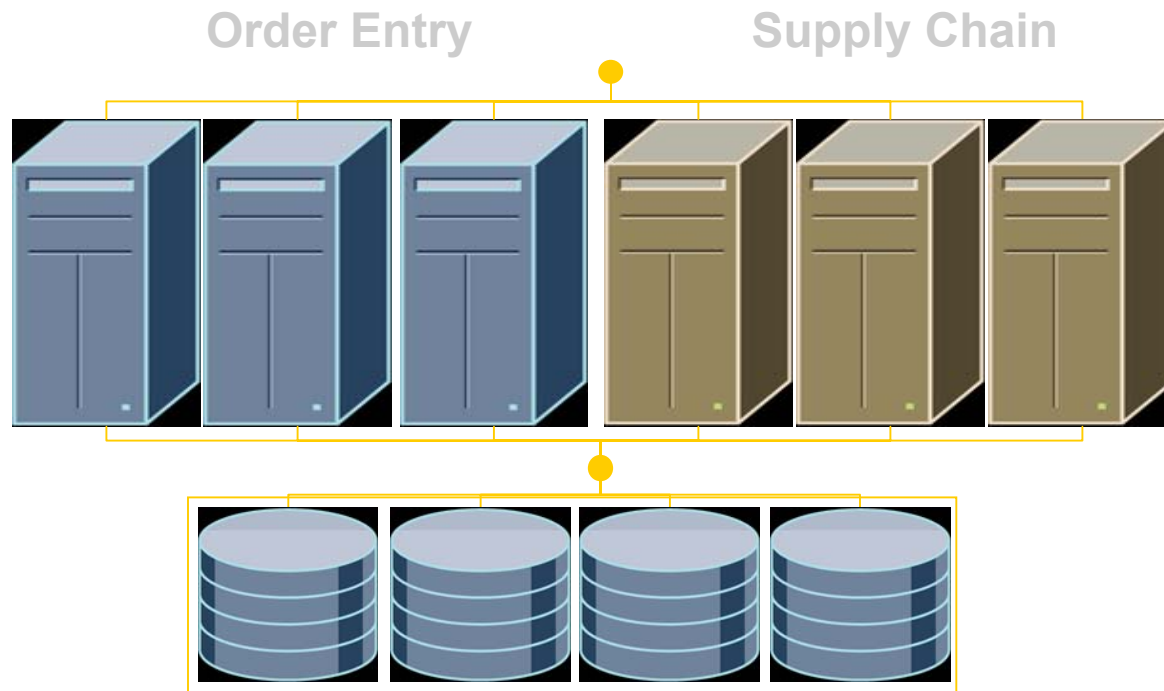
- **Half the Cost**
- **Highest Quality of Service**
- **Easiest to Manage**

Automatic Workload Management



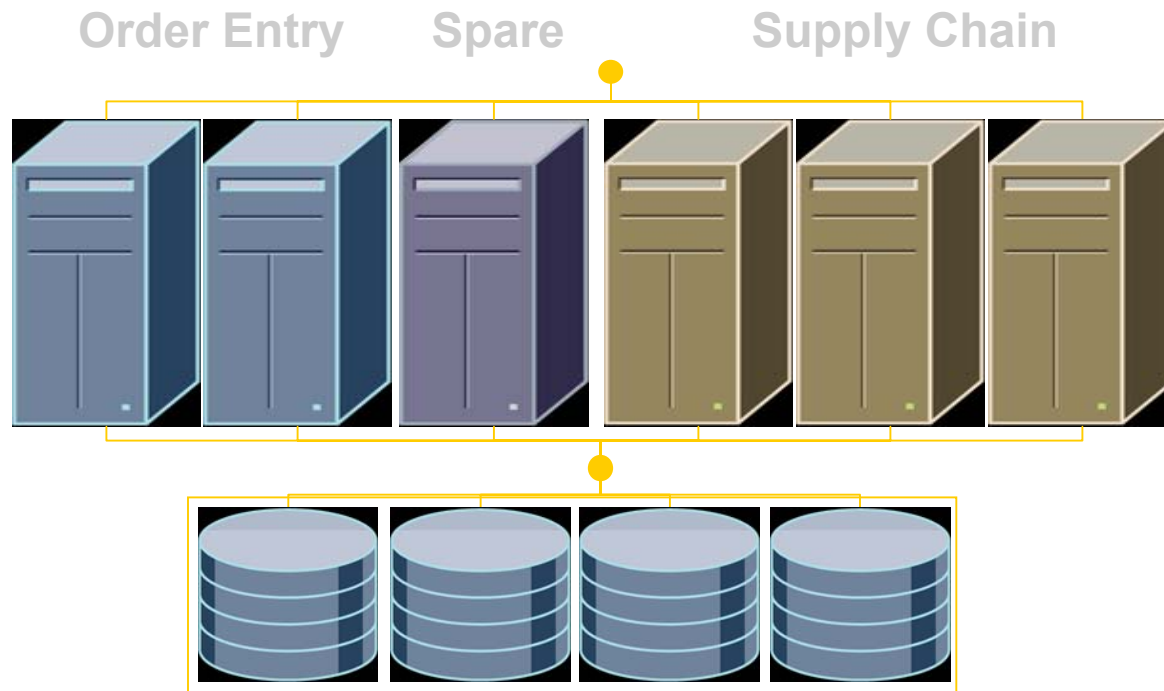
Normal Server Allocation

Automatic Workload Management



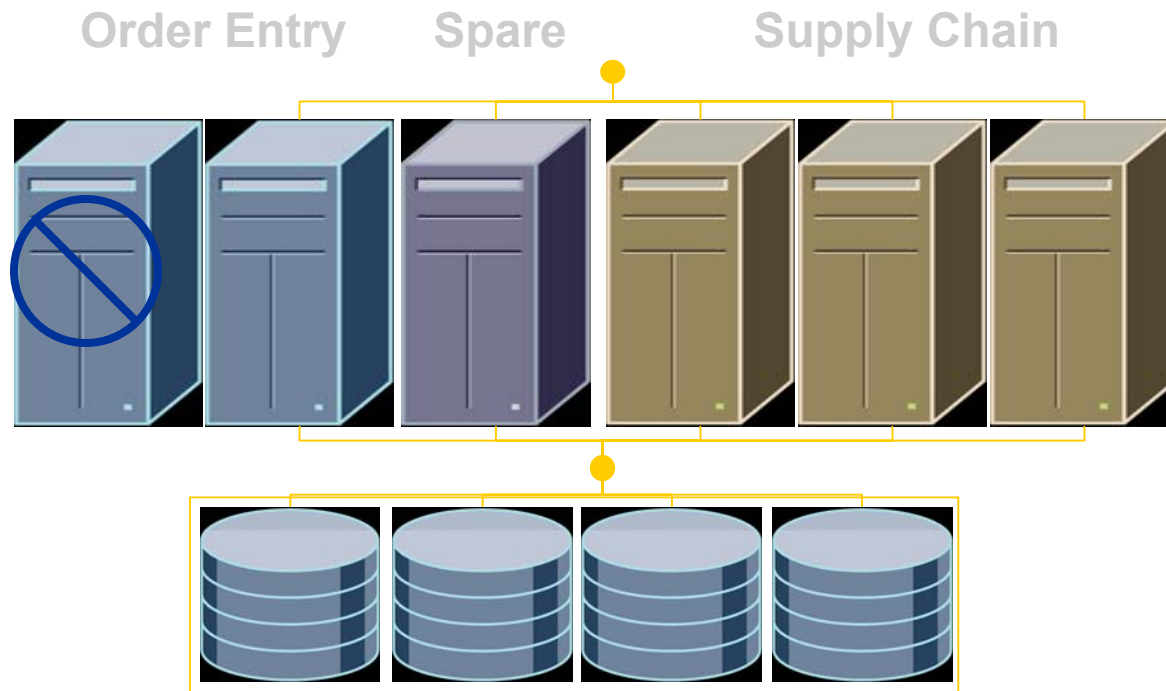
End of Quarter

Automatic Workload Management



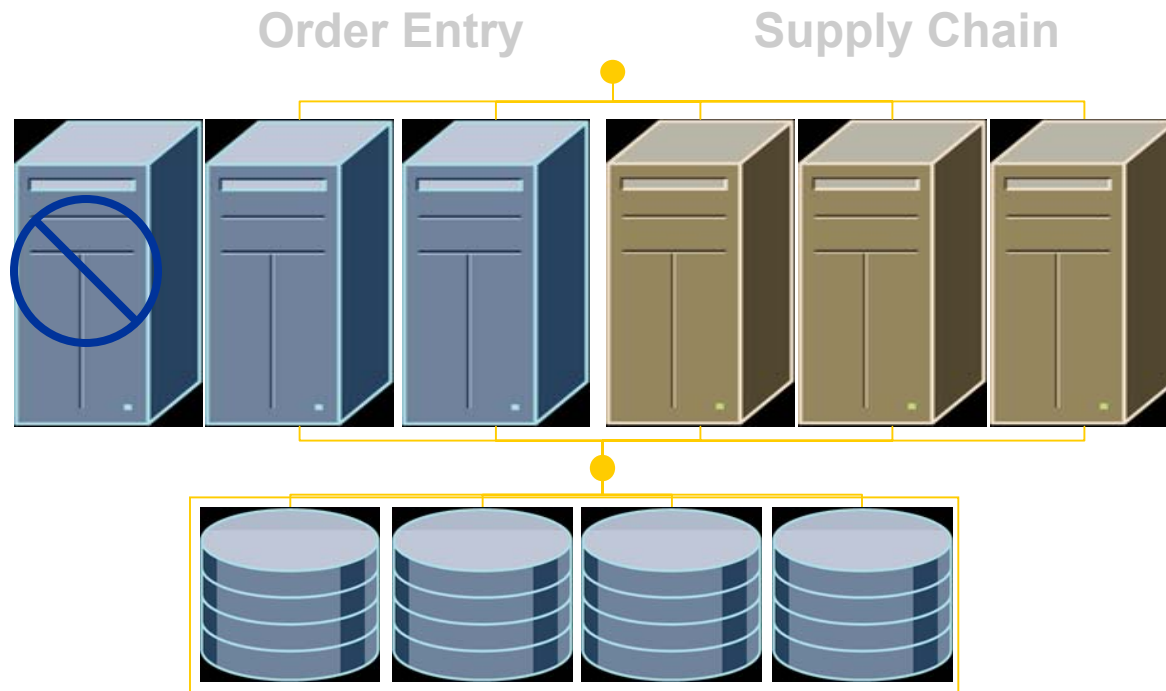
Normal Server Allocation

Automatic Workload Management



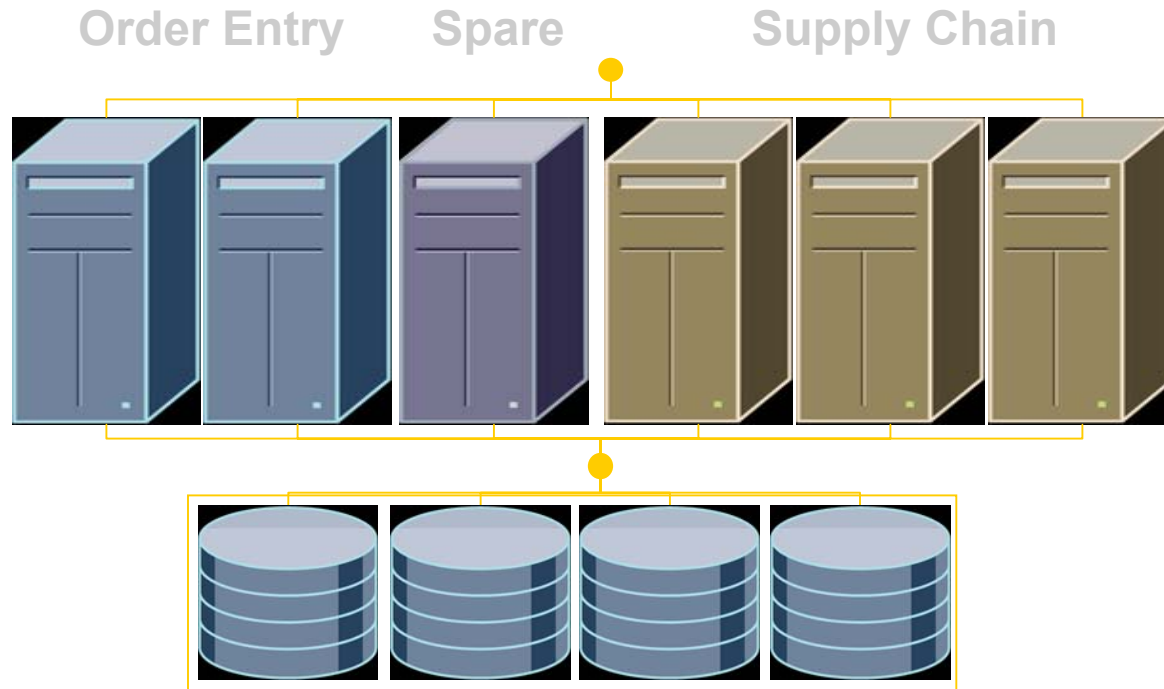
Server Fails

Automatic Workload Management

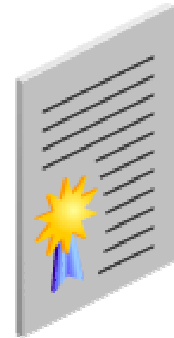


Reallocate Spare server to Order Entry

Automatic Workload Management



Failed Server Restored



Putting It All Together

Case Study

Golden Gate University

(Campuses in California and Seattle)

GGU Legacy Environment

- Operating systems: Solaris, Windows, MPE/ix, Netware, Mac OS, Digital Unix
- Hardware platforms: SUN (Sparc), Dell (Intel), HP 3000, Macintosh, DEC Alpha
- Databases: Oracle, SQL Server, Access, FoxPro, HP Image
- Development: Coldfusion, HTML, Javascript, UniBasic
- No common code, data, OS, management process, customer experience

File / Print / Messaging

Web Architecture

Migrate legacy apps

Application Layer →
J2EE Application Server

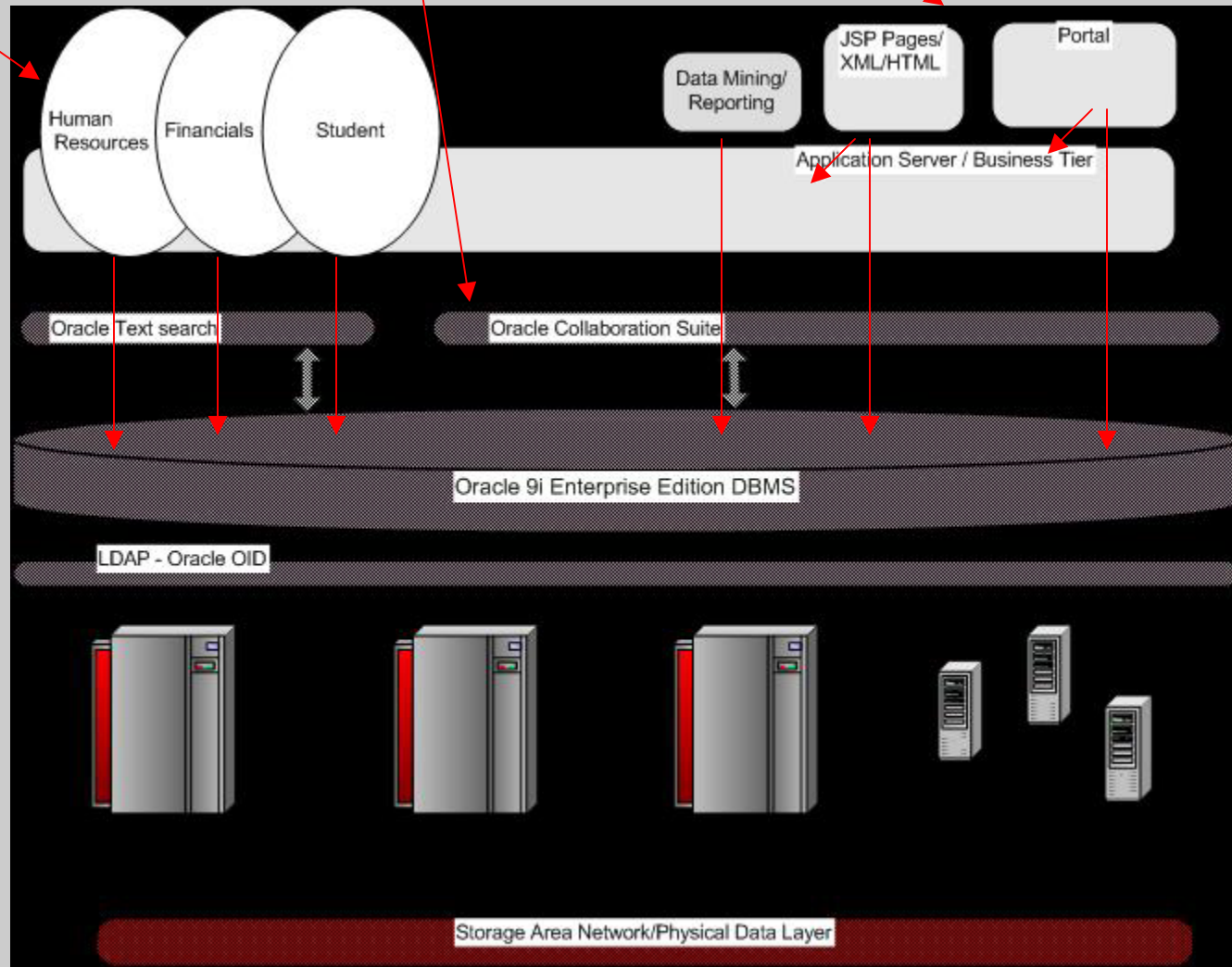
Enterprise Database →

LDAP Directory Layer

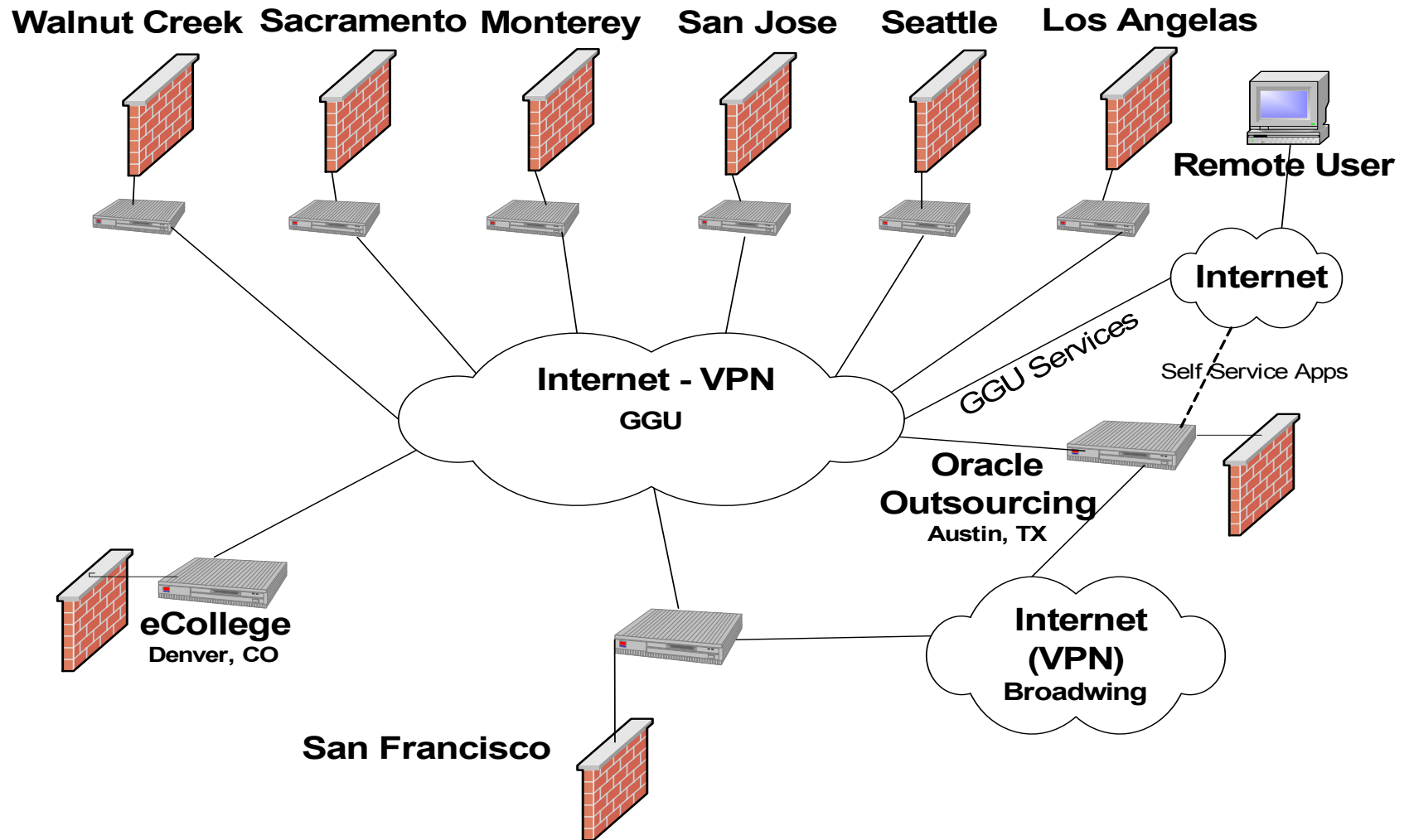
Server Tier →

Linux

Storage Tier →

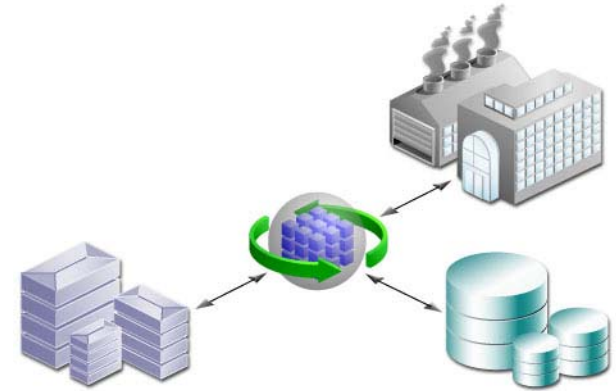


Outsourced enterprise model



Summary: Industry Trends

- Consolidation Drives:
 - Cost reduction
 - Higher system availability
 - Stronger security
 - Better data
 - Greater Flexibility
- Leverages other industry trends
 - Low cost commodity hardware and OS's
 - Computing on demand (Grid Computing)
 - Outsourcing or Hosting
- Requires:
 - A target architecture
 - Standards based integration (process and data)
 - **And most of all, Leadership**



ORACLE®